

THREE ALLENS FACE
CAPTURE OR DEATH

Posses Closing In on Claude and Friel and Wesley Edwards, in Mountains and Clansman May Aid Sheriff.

BLOODSHED IS EXPECTED

Sidna Allen Told Wife Before Leaving Home Where He Wished To Be Buried, Saying He Was Sure to Die, Either by Law or as Suicide.

Mount Airy, N. C., March 23.—Three more members of the Allen clan, Claude Swanson Allen, brother of Floyd, Friel Allen, son of Jasper, and Wesley Edwards, the more desperate of the two Edwards boys, have been located by the detectives in the mountains ten miles north of Mount Airy, and their capture to-night or early Sunday morning is practically certain. It is predicted they will not be taken without bloodshed.

The outlaws were located in the mountains late to-day. Word was sent here and reinforcements were asked by the posse. Immediately the Sheriff of Surry County, with a number of his deputies, a dozen detectives and several volunteers, started into the hills. They will work their way to the south of the place where the fugitives are in hiding.

On the north the outlaws are confronted by a hundred men, detectives, deputy sheriffs and volunteers, working from the Hillsville end. When the Mount Airy squad arrives on the south the officers will surround the hiding place and cut off all escape of the outlaws.

Sidna Allen, the leader of the clan, is believed to be hiding in Sugar Loaf Mountain, five miles away from where the Edwards boys and the other two Alleens are said to have been located. He probably will not be taken to-night. It is believed here that Jasper Allen, father of Friel, will lead the posse which goes to capture Sidna Allen. The reason assigned by the people here for Jasper taking up arms against his brother, if he follows this course, is his endeavor to save his son Friel from the electric chair or to gain revenge on those whom he may believe responsible in inducing his son, seventeen years old, to take part in the tragedy at Hillsville Courthouse.

The outlaws are known to be dangerous and fearless men, and when desperate, people here believe, would fight to the end, taking their own lives, if necessary, to prevent capture.

Galax, Va., March 23.—Sidna Edwards, the mountain youth indicted for murder in connection with the Hillsville courthouse tragedy, arrived here from Hillsville at dusk to-night in custody of Sergeant White, of the Virginia militia; Detective Thomas L. Felts and several other detectives. Edwards is being taken for safekeeping to the Roanoke jail, where his uncle, Floyd Allen, his cousin, Victor Allen, and his chum, Byrd Marion, are being held pending trial. He was lodged in a farmhouse for the night and is being guarded by the detectives. They will continue to Roanoke to-morrow.

Detective Felts made known to-night what he believes was Sidna Allen's last word to his family. When taking leave of his wife, when the woman left her own home for that of a neighbor, Sidna Allen, pointing to a hill overlooking his home, is quoted as having said:

"Bury me there. I am as good as dead now. If I am caught I will be executed. If I resist they will shoot me. I shall not see you again. Goodbye."

Mrs. Allen tearfully confirmed this version of her husband's farewell. Sidna, she said, had told her to take good care of their two young daughters and do everything she could for them.

GABRIEL ARCHANGEL FINED

Boston Court Punishes Him for Not Blowing Horn.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, March 23.—Gabriel Archangel was fined in the Municipal Court to-day for not blowing his horn, and the judge went out of his way to administer a rebuke to him.

Hereafter when Gabriel is piloting his taxicab about the streets of this "hub of the universe" he will observe the traffic laws and keep his horn blowing, or more severe still will be the punishment meted out in the courts.

BLAZE IN HARVARD UNION

Students and Firemen, Guided by Lowell, Save Building.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cambridge, Mass., March 23.—The combined efforts of hundreds of students and the local fire department saved the \$350,000 clubhouse of the Harvard Union, with its priceless athletic records and college mementos, from destruction by fire at midnight. The blaze was discovered by one of the watchmen, who saw smoke issuing from the billiard room on the lower floor. Before he could give the alarm the flames had eaten their way into the quarters of the "Harvard Crimson," on the same floor, and the rooms of the Harvard Athletic Association, adjoining, were threatened.

With the sounding of the alarm hundreds of students poured from dormitories, many in night clothing, and rushed to the scene. President Lowell, whose house is just across the street, coolly directed the fire fighters. The damage was about \$100,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the dropping of a cigarette butt.

MONTANA INDORSSES TAFT.

State Committee Also Votes Down Presidential Primary Plan.

Helena, Mont., March 23.—The Republican State Committee of Montana, after a stormy session to-night, defeated a proposition for a Presidential primary by a vote of 11 to 26 and indorsed President Taft for renomination by a vote of 27 to 10. Following adjournment the Progressive members of the committee met to consider calling a Progressive convention.

GIVES LIFE FOR PATIENT

Physician, Ill, Frozen to Death on Long Walk to One.

Coshocton, Ohio, March 23.—The body of Dr. W. H. Barcroft, a physician of this place, was found five miles south of town to-day by citizens who had been searching for him.

Invalided himself by recent illness, he left home last Wednesday to walk four miles to attend a patient. He is believed to have fallen from weakness and frozen to death.

LADY WARWICK QUITS TOUR

Sails Suddenly for England on "Important Business."

The American lecture tour of the Countess of Warwick, which began hardly two weeks ago, came to an abrupt end yesterday, when the countess, heavily veiled, boarded the White Star liner Olympic and sailed for Southampton.

Her manager, Lee Keedick, who brought her to this country and insured her against accident and death for \$100,000, professed to be surprised when informed that the countess had departed. He said he had no idea that she was going away, and started at once to make inquiries. Later, when he had time to take hold of the situation, Mr. Keedick said that the sudden illness of Lady Warwick's oldest daughter had been responsible for her abandonment of the tour. Mr. Keedick was under the impression that the countess had arranged for her transportation on the Olympic a few hours before sailing, but it was learned later that her transportation had been booked on Friday, under the assumed name of Mrs. A. E. Wright.

When she went to the Olympic yesterday the countess took the room assigned to "Mrs. Wright" and the door was closed. She declined to see representatives of the press, but sent out the following note, written in pencil: "Important business calls me to England. Hope to return to the States very soon."

When the countess came here on the Mauretania she said she would remain here until the middle of May and deliver thirty lectures. She appeared in Boston, Washington and Baltimore, and several other cities. The lectures did not draw large audiences.

AIDS MAN CRUSHED BY ROCK

Surgeon, Despite Danger, Sticks to Duty Till Patient Is Freed.

While firemen were working in vain to dislodge an immense boulder which pinned John Carello against the wall of an excavation yesterday afternoon, Dr. Jones, an ambulance surgeon from Fordham Hospital, crawled beneath the rock, though warned he was in danger, and, flat on the ground, did what he could for the Italian workman. Carello's skull was fractured and many of his bones were broken.

He was at work with other laborers in an excavation for a new building on 180th street, between Hughes and Belmont avenues, on a scaffolding ten feet below the street level. One of the men glanced up and saw that a boulder about a quarter of a ton in weight had been loosened and was toppling above them. With a warning yell he jumped to safety, and all the rest except Carello followed him. Carello hesitated and looked upward. As he looked the boulder slid down upon him.

After a few ineffectual efforts to release him, the workmen ran to the quarters of Hook and Ladder 30, at 182d street and Belmont avenue. The firemen hustled to the excavation with ropes, hooks and axes, and released Carello, when another rock fell and struck him on the head. Dr. Jones arrived from Fordham Hospital, and while he worked with the injured man a street railway emergency wagon came along, and its force aided in freeing Carello.

At the hospital late last night it was said that Carello was in a critical condition.

CAN'T VOTE, WON'T WED

Broken Engagements May Affect Suffrage in Connecticut.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Thompsonville, Conn., March 23.—The marriageable portion of the male population of Thompsonville went into mourning to-night, and, had you asked it the reason, would have recited to you Kipling's latest poem describing the sanguinary proclivities of the opposite sex. It would then have shown you a copy of a set of rules, signed by eight of the town's most popular belles, of which the following are a few examples:

Members shall not flirt or keep company with any man until votes for Women shall have been obtained in Connecticut. Cheating gun is positively forbidden: it is a cheap habit and unduly risky. Dances must be annulled; they take time and energy which should be given to the Cause.

The use of paint and powder is forbidden: men do not use them, and they vote.

It shall be the one idea in the minds of all members to extricate all men until votes are obtained for the Cause. The franchise shall not marry us.

The breaking of any rule means expulsion from the society and the loss of the friendship of the other members. With our votes comes our love; he who helps us obtain one secures the other.

Three young bachelors in the town, whose days for the last few months have been rosy with dreams of approaching nuptials, have particular reason to look upon this afternoon, at which they were drawn up, three engagements were summarily broken.

The meeting was held at the home of Miss Gladys Brainard, herself the daughter of a fighter, Colonel Harvey C. Brainard, one of the town's wealthiest and most respected citizens. The seven other sisters in this ironclad agreement were Misses Edith A. Browne, Josephine S. Jenkins, Mary L. Greer, Magdeline S. McKim, Elizabeth Archibald, Dora Belle Renfrew, Elizabeth Amie Donald, A. Parsons and Elizabeth Amie Donald, all formerly looked upon by the town as acceptable daughters-in-law and not held in lower estimation by the young men in question themselves.

The organization is known as the Up-to-Date Suffrage Society, and to judges by appearances it will have a career of conquest such as this quiet village has never known since the days of the Revolution.

Dewey's Claret or Sauterne Punch. For all Social Functions. H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

THE NATIONAL FUNERAL FOR THE MAINE VICTIMS.



THE PROCESSION COMING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM THE CAPITOL. BODIES OF THE DEAD SAILORS ON THE LONG LINE OF GUN CARRIAGES.

(Copyright, 1912, Powers Engraving Company.)

MRS. DAHLGREN SEEKS
DIVORCE FROM BROKER

Sister of Mrs. Harry Lehr Accuses Husband of Misconduct with Woman.

DEFENDANT ADMIRAL'S SON

Couple Married Twenty-two Years and Have Eight Children—Both of Distinguished Families.

Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, first cousin of Anthony J. Drexel, sr., and John R. Drexel, filed a complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday in an action for divorce from Eric B. Dahlgren, a broker, son of the late Admiral Dahlgren. The complaint does not go into details, beyond the recital that the defendant was guilty of misconduct with an unknown woman on March 13 and 14 at a house at No. 54 East 59th street.

An unusual feature about the form of the complaint is that it was written by hand instead of by typewriter, as these documents usually are written. The explanation from the office of Olcott, Gruber, Ronyngre & McManus, counsel for Mrs. Dahlgren, was that there was need of haste in drawing and filing the papers. The summons was served on Mr. Dahlgren last Thursday.

Mrs. Dahlgren and her daughter Lucy sailed for Europe yesterday on board the George Washington, presumably to escape the gossip bound to follow the filing of the suit.

Mrs. Dahlgren is a sister of Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Charles Bingham Penrose. Mrs. Dahlgren's mother, Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel, died last January in Philadelphia, leaving several million dollars to her daughters. Dahlgren became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1895, when he bought the seat of Dr. John Grant Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren were married in December, 1890, and their home has been at No. 812 Madison avenue, with a summer home at Lawrence, Long Island. They have eight children—Lucy, twenty; Madeline, nineteen; Katherine, eighteen; Ulrica, sixteen; Olga, fourteen; Eric, eleven; Joseph, nine, and Eva, eight.

Mr. Dahlgren has been spending much of his time at the University Club, of which he is a member. Some of his other clubs are the New York Yacht Club, the Metropolitan, of Washington. He was a member of the class of '89 in Harvard College. Mrs. Dahlgren is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and the Colony Club.

On March 20, 1911, Mr. Dahlgren was the defendant in a suit for slander brought against him by Mrs. Corinne Rogers. The alleged slander was the statement by Mr. Dahlgren that Mrs. Rogers had stolen a scarf pin from him.

THREATEN DELANCEY NICOLL

Blackmailers Keep Away from Disguised Detective Squad.

A squad of detectives who moved slowly up and down the street and gave excellent imitations of pushcart men and city laborers, hung around the house of Delancey Nicoll, at No. 23 East 39th street, for several hours yesterday afternoon vainly trying to catch sight of the blackmailers who sent the lawyer a threatening letter two days ago.

The letter demanded the instant payment of \$10,000, although Mr. Nicoll was told that the last call would come at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. If he had not paid the money then, the letter said, something unpleasant would happen to him. This letter was turned over to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, and he sent the disguised detective detachment out on the chance of its meeting the blackmailers.

Mr. Nicoll said last night that he was not much afraid and would not follow the recent custom in such cases of demanding an armed guard to accompany him whenever he ventured out of the house.

ROOSEVELT LOSES PAJAMAS

Guard of Honor Hastily Ships Pink Garments to Colonel.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, March 23.—After Theodore Roosevelt had left his train at the South Station to-day the porter, turning over the rumpled sheets, came upon a pair of pink soiled pajamas. News of the find spread swiftly among the Roosevelt followers in Boston. Telegrams and special messengers went scurrying abroad. A guard of honor was hastily appointed to take charge of the property and solemn oaths were administered to each member of it to leave no stone unturned to prevent their leader from sleeping in pajamas to-night.

The porter admitted that for a time he was tempted to preserve the pajamas as a priceless heirloom in his family, but being an honest man, and withal a Roosevelt supporter, he notified the Roosevelt campaign headquarters at once.

"Jerry" Desmond, of Dorchester, dauntless "field marshal" of the Roosevelt forces in this state, led the guard to the station. He secured some wrapping paper, and with many turns of stout twine did up the garment. Then he led his men in a quick dash to the North Station, where, after much parleying, they saw the pajamas started northward on a train for Portland.

Back to headquarters went "Jerry" and his aids, after they had watched the train start with its precious load. There they found a telegram. It was from Portland. It was addressed to Jeremiah A. Desmond. It read: "Cheer up, I have gone without them before."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

NATION LAYS MAINE DEAD
TO REST IN ARLINGTON

With Sad and Solemn Rites Final Honors Are Paid to Their Memory.

MR. TAFT DELIVERS EULOGY

High Officials, Soldiers, Sailors and Citizens Follow Them to the Tomb After Services in Washington.

Washington, March 23.—The American nation to-day wrote the final chapter of the tragedy of the Maine, and paid its full measure of tribute to the heroes who were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism more than fourteen years ago. With a wealth of sentiment the bones of sixty-seven unidentified dead, resurrected from the Harbor of Havana, were consigned by a reverent republic to the soil of Arlington National Cemetery.

President Taft and his cabinet, both houses of Congress and all the other officials of the government set aside the day to do homage to the dead. Although rain began to fall early in the afternoon, President Taft and his party went to the cemetery and remained bareheaded until the last coffin had been lowered.

Before the exercises at the graves a solemn service was held at the south front of the State, War and Navy Building. This was attended by the President and Vice-President, Chief Justice White and his associates in the Supreme Court, members of both houses of Congress, all officers of both branches of the military service and members of the diplomatic corps.

The rain began soon after the President spoke. It started mildly, but soon became a downpour. As a result, when the Presidential party started toward Arlington they struggled through a sea of mud. The rain increased in intensity, and when the President stepped under the flimsy canvas that had been erected as a shelter for him, he stood bareheaded beneath a tent that leaked from every seam.

Great Throng at Funeral Services.

One by one the army gun caissons bearing the bones of the dead in thirty-four coffins rolled up to the plot in which they were to lie. As they came the President, his party and the crowd massed at the further side of the cemetery road uncovered. From across the open chasms of upturned earth came the sound of dirges from the Marine Band. A field of flowers on the newly turned soil told of the reverence in which the dead were held.

Thousands thronged the streets of the capital when the funeral cortege made its solemn way through the streets. All business was suspended. The crowds

Continued on second page.

PLATFORM SINKS
UNDER ROOSEVELT

Structure Collapses as Colonel Enters Auditorium Before a Big Crowd at Portland, Me.

DIRECT THRUSTS AT TAFT

"President's Scheme Would Be a Government of the People, for the People, by the Bosses," He Declares.

Portland, Me., March 23.—The most direct criticism yet leveled at President Taft by his predecessor in office was contained in a speech delivered here to-night by Colonel Roosevelt. The colonel spent twelve hours in Portland and received a cordial welcome. He was the chief guest at a luncheon and a dinner, shook hands steadily for two hours in the afternoon, attended a conference of Maine politicians, and to-night spoke for an hour before a crowd which filled the Armory Auditorium.

The collapse of the speakers' platform in the Auditorium created some excitement, although Colonel Roosevelt was uninjured. The platform, which was elevated about three feet from the floor, was crowded with about thirty persons. As Colonel Roosevelt ascended the platform on entering the hall it gave way with a crash. The middle portion sank to the floor. Colonel Roosevelt stepped quickly to the front of the structure, which did not give way, and waved his hand at the crowd to show that he was uninjured. A chair was placed at the edge of the platform, and during the remainder of the evening Colonel Roosevelt remained at the very front of the weakened stage.

Medill McCormick, of Chicago, manager of the Roosevelt Washington bureau, was on the platform at the time it collapsed. He said it sank so gradually that there was no danger to any one. Mr. McCormick was standing directly behind Colonel Roosevelt, who, he said, stepped to the front before it gave way completely, and did not lose his balance. None of those on the platform fell down. The only object which toppled over was the speaker's table.

"Must Stand on Our Platform."

As Colonel Roosevelt entered the hall the people rose to their feet with a cheer. For two minutes the applause continued. When Walter H. Brown, president of the Roosevelt committee of Maine, introduced the colonel there was another outburst of handclapping. Frequently during his speech he was interrupted by applause. Colonel Roosevelt's opening remarks, in which he referred to the collapse of the platform, brought a laugh from his hearers.

"The platform broke down," he said, "but it wasn't our platform. Our platform won't break down. In the end the servants of the people will have to stand on that platform or the American democracy will be a confessed failure."

It was Colonel Roosevelt's first visit to Maine since August of 1902. When he arrived shortly after noon he was welcomed by a crowd which jammed so tightly into the station that he found difficulty in forcing his way out. The largest gathering of the day up to the time of the mass meeting to-night was that which assembled for the reception. For two hours Colonel Roosevelt stood in a parlor of a hotel and shook hands with a stream of persons which moved by him as rapidly as it could be urged forward. It was estimated that Colonel Roosevelt shook hands with three thousand or more persons.

Colonel Fred Hale, son of ex-Senator Hale; Frank L. Dingley, brother of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley, and a number of other leaders in the Roosevelt movement in Maine brought to Colonel Roosevelt reports of the progress of the fight in all parts of the state. After the conference Colonel Roosevelt went to Colonel Hale's home for dinner. At the luncheon, which was given by the Maine Roosevelt committee, the colonel talked with Governor Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire.

Assails Mr. Taft's Theory.

Colonel Roosevelt in his Auditorium speech repeated the statement which he made in his New York address on Wednesday night, that President Taft had declared in favor of a government "by a representative part of the people."

"In its actual workings," he said, "the President's scheme would be a government of the people, for the people by the bosses."

Colonel Roosevelt named Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; William Barnes, jr., of New York; Congressman McKinley, the President's campaign manager, and ex-Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, as representing "the chief present adherents of the President," and said that they were "precisely the men who, under the President's theory, would be, as they to a certain degree already are, the representative part of the people which governs the rest of the people and which does not really represent them at all, but misrepresents them."

The speaker added that the difference between what he termed, President Taft's theory of government and Lincoln's theory "explains why in so many matters the Progressives do not feel that the President, however good his intentions, can properly represent them or pay to progressive ideas the kind of loyalty which results in the translation of words into actions."

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke, in part, as follows:

"The President of the United States has, in a number of recent speeches, ably and correctly stated the issue between him and us. We stand for the right of the people to rule, and we stand for this as a real and living fact, and not as a juggling formula ingeniously devised so as not to find expression in fact. In a recent speech the President said that 'this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.' I propose as a substitute that we should hereafter act on the theory that this is a government of the people, for the people, by the bosses."